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POETRY.

A FATHER'S ADVICE

TO HIS DAUGHTER ON HER MARRIAGE.

Let not my daughter, now a wife,
Bid all her fears adieu;
Comfort there are in married life,
And there are crosses too.

I do not wish to damp your mirth
With an ungrateful sound,
But yet remember, bliss on earth
No mortal ever found.

Your prospects and your hopes are great,
May heaven these hopes fulfill;
But you will find in every state
Some difficulty still.

The title which lately joined your hand
Cannot insure content;
Religion forms the strongest band,
And love's the best cement.

A friendship founded on esteem
Life's stormy blast endures;
It will not vanish like a dream—
And such I trust is yours.

Though you have left a father's wing
No longer need his care—
It is but seldom husbands bring
A lighter yoke to wear.

They have their humors and their faults,
So mutable is man;
Excuse his follies in thy thoughts,
And hide them when you can.

Nor anger nor resentment keep,
Whatever be amiss,
Be reconciled before you sleep,
And seal it with a kiss.

Or if there's cause to reprehend,
Do it with mild address;
Remember he's your dearest friend,
And love him ne'er the less.

'Tis not thy way to scold at large,
Whate'er proud reason boasts;
For those their duty best discharge
Who condescend the most.

Mutual attempts to serve and please
Each other will endure;
Thus may you draw your yoke with ease,
Nor discord intervene.

Thus give your tenderest passion scope,
Yet better things pursue:
Be heaven the object of your hope,
And thither lead him too.

Since you must both resign your breath,
And God alone knows when,
So live that you may part at death,
To meet with joy again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Star of Temperance.
Land Holders and Cotton Planters.

One well attended fact is worth a thousand theories.
There are not many who more highly
appreciate theories of a certain
class than myself. I have allusion to
those which explain rationally the
phenomena that exist, whether in the
material, rational, moral, or social
condition of the world.

A single well authenticated historical
fact, will be adverted to—one with
which we are all familiar, and which
throws a flood of light on the subject
of our present inquiry, which can but
be valuable in its prosecution.

Two centuries have scarcely elapsed,
since England was but a second
rate power of Europe. She then com-
menced her system of building up in
her own bosom, every branch of in-
dustry; agriculture, manufactures, the
mechanic arts, in fact every pursuit
in which men could engage, whether phis-
ical or intellectual, and which could
be rendered subservient to the wealth
and power of the country, has been
with a steady and unyielding purpose,
nourished and fostered. Her colonies
have been governed and kept in sub-
jection at an enormous expense, and
to what end? To what purpose? Does
she draw from them revenue by tax-
ation to support her government. No.
Has she drawn from them armies to
fight her battles? No. She taxes her
own people to support and maintain
armies, mainly composed of her own
people, to keep colonies in subjection,
and the main advantage she derives
from them is, that she manufactures
in England their raw material, and
returns to them the manufactured ar-
ticle for consumption. She enslaves
a great portion of the world, only that
she may find a certain and unfailing
market for her mechanics and manu-
facturers. They in their turn furnish
in ample and constant demand for all
the products of her agriculture. One
of her ablest writers, Joshua Gee, who
wrote under the patronage of the
Government to give impulse and stim-
ulus to this her policy in its infancy
asserts that by manufacturing the raw
materials of the colonies and making
them the consumers of her mechan-

dize, the colonies cannot enjoy more
than one fourth of the fruits of their
labor, and thus they are taxed in this
indirect way in the character of con-
sumers, in an amount equal to three
fourths of the just reward of their toil
and industry. It was under the same
politic view that Lord Chatham de-
clared that the colonists ought not to
be permitted to manufacture a single
hob nail, and that another distinguish-
ed Lord added "nor a razor with which
to shave themselves." Firmly persis-
ting in this her policy for two hundred
years, she has raised herself from her
then humble rank, not only to be a-
mongst the first, but in point of ac-
tual available wealth, the first nation
on the globe, wielding a capital prob-
ably equal to that of all Europe com-
bined. When she entered on this
course her population was scarcely
equal to that of a second rate State in
our confederacy, and it was then be-
lieved that she had reached the max-
imum of her capacity to sustain popu-
lation. Now her population exceeds
that of the United States, and is still
on the increase. By converting wa-
ter, air, steam, and all metals into la-
borers, and causing them all to work
for her wealth and for the support of
her people, which she does by the use
of machinery, she produces more than
could be produced by the manual toil
of the whole population of the world
unaided by such means.

By neglecting manufacturing and
the mechanic arts, the Southern States
voluntarily place themselves, in rela-
tion to those States that manufacture
their cotton, and supply them with
clothing, ploughs, wagons, boots, shoes,
&c., in the precise predicament in
which England by the means of im-
mense armies and navies forces her
colonies. For every beneficial pur-
pose we are to the northern States
but colonies. All the fruits of our in-
dustry they enjoy. A certain test, one
that cannot deceive us, is the state of
the money market. Who here has
money to lend and to what amount?
In old England and New England
where the sound of the loom and the
ringing of the hammer is ever heard,
capital accumulates. Manufacturing
communities are the great oases in
which the wealth of the world con-
centrates. Agricultural States and
nations are but the streams that feed
them. The condition of every State
in this Union—of every State and na-
tion in christendom, proves this. The
study of history has taken a wrong
direction. Wars and conquests, cities
sacked, and armies annihilated,
revolutions and conquests engross our
attention. If we will study the history
of nations as it relates to the works
of the loom, the hammer, the jack-
plane, saw, turning lathe, plow and
harrow, we may gather wisdom from
which we may derive benefits, such
as a knowledge of all the works of the
sword and the cannon can never con-
fer. Reduced as we are in finances,
deficient as we are in experience, with
determined action much may be done.
The cost of transporting the raw ma-
terial to distant markets will be to us
instead of protection so far as it re-
lates to coarse fabrics. What we want
is capital. This can be only attained
in sufficient quantity by uniting in
companies. What the capital of one,
two, or three cannot effect that of
many may and can accomplish.

We have in our midst evidence ir-
refragable that proper exertion here
will be crowned with success. Visit
our penitentiary and there let your
eyes and ears declare to you the truth.
There you will find, that by the in-
dustrious labor of the worthy superin-
tendent, Mr. Mosley, laboring under
every disadvantage which could well
incur his way, a manufactory of
coarse woolen and cotton goods is now
in profitable and prosperous action.
With an insufficient engine in respect
of power, with an inadequate appro-
priation by the legislature to supply
all the needful machinery, with none
but convicts, unacquainted with the
business and constrained by necessity
to keep his machinery in operation less
time than is usual in manufactories,
that escapes in the night may be a-
voided, he is yet succeeding beyond
the most sanguine expectations of
those who projected the change, not
only in respect to profit but in the
quality of the goods. The Lowell is
superior to any received from the
north, the negro linsey is probably in
intrinsic value one third better. The
span cotton for chain defies compari-
son. A full proof of the superiority
of the work is found in the fact, that
already has the demand for cotton
yarns spun at the penitentiary so in-

creased that to supply it he has been
under the necessity of stopping some
of his looms. If the penitentiary
looms under his direction confer no
other benefit, the practical lecture
that they are delivering on the subject
of manufacturing in the South, will
be of inestimable benefit sooner or la-
ter to our State.

But why need I advert to this as
proof? Only because all who will
may see. In Alabama and the Caro-
linas they verify in their infant es-
tablishments the truth of all that I
have contended for. Shall Mississip-
pians alone remain for all purposes of
profit, the willing, voluntary colonists
of the north? We declaim and be-
come excited on the subject of south-
ern rights and northern power. The
orations of the hammer on the anvil,
of the spinning jenny, the turning
lathe, and kindred discourses; the voice
of the water rushing over the dams,
and of the steam engines shouting a-
loud in every town and village, will
as I confidently believe, and as I hope
many will believe with me, do more
to cause Southern rights to be respec-
ted, and place Southern institutions
on a firm and more durable basis, than
all the politicians on all the stumps
in the South can ever accomplish.—
The blows of the hammer will count
when the voice of the orator in Con-
gress or Southern conventions will
"pass as the idle wind."

DAN'L MAYES.
Jackson, Mi., March 23, 1849.

From the N. O. Delta, March 22.
Reception of Ex-President Polk.

The reception given by the people
and authorities of New Orleans, yes-
terday, to ex-President Polk, in his
passage through our city homeward,
was worthy of themselves, and meted
the honors due the distinguished re-
cipient of their hospitalities. Party
lines were effaced, and all united in
manifesting respect for the citizen
who has filled the most exalted res-
ponsible office known to institutions with
ability, dignity, and, now that he re-
tires to the quiet of home, we believe
it will be generally conceded, with
the heart of an American patriot guid-
ing his whole policy.

About 5 o'clock in the morning, the
steamer James L. Day arrived at the
lake terminus of the Ponchartrain rail-
road, from Mobile, with Mr. Polk and
family on board. The arrival was
hailed with a national salute, by a de-
tachment of Major Gally's Artillery
Battalion, under command of Lieut.
Maroon. Immediately after the boat
landed, Mr. Page, representing the
Committee of Reception, invited Mr.
Polk, his lady, and two lady friends,
and Col. Watson, of Montgomery,
Ala., to quarters which he had pro-
vided for the party, at the Washington
Hotel. Shortly after, Mr. Page was
reinforced by the arrival of his col-
leagues, Messrs. Lucius C. Duncan,
Wildor, Solomon, Marks and Barthe-
lome. The committee now
united in extending a cordial welcome
to their guests, and a couple of hours
was spent in agreeable intercourse,
when a summons was received to
breakfast, for which all were well ap-
petized by early rising and a long fast.
The meal, which, by the way, was got
up in the very best style by Mr. Ken-
nedy the proprietor of the hotel, be-
ing disposed of, the company took the
cars for the city about 10 o'clock.—
Long before that hour, an immense
crowd had gathered about the railroad
depot, and as the approach of the car
was heralded by the firing of a salute
from Washington Square, the air was
filled with the cheers of the assem-
blage. Mr. Polk was met by the
Mayor, who in a brief address wel-
comed him and tendered him the hos-
pitalities of the city, to which he re-
plied in a few words of thanks. From
the car he was escorted by the Mayor
and Recorders through the lines of
military to an open barouche drawn
by six cream-colored horses, elegantly
equipped, and driven by Mr. S.
P. Stickney. An imposing military
and civic procession was now formed,
and moved in the order and through
the streets appointed by the pro-
gramme. The advance was given to
the military, who with the exception
of the Crescent Hussars and the Ger-
man companies, was entirely compos-
ed of the down town corps. Generals
Austin and Lewis and Staffs were
out and in their appropriate place in
this part of the procession. Colonel
Palfrey, the Grand Marshal and Aids,
came next, and then the ex-President
seated in the barouche in company
with the Mayor and Recorders Bal-
win and Genois. A number of car-

riages occupied by Federal, State and
City officers, Generals Gaines and
Brooke and Staffs, and other officers
of the regularly army, followed. The
Fire Department had the next place,
and presented a numerous and well
organized line. Numbers 3, 9, 10, 13,
16, 17 and 18 were represented, and
added much to the magnitude of the
demonstration. The Orphan Boys of
the Third Municipality, nearly forty
clean and well dressed boys, and the
Portuguese Benevolent Association,
brought up the rear.

As the procession passed the Place
d'Armes and Lafayette Square, national
salutes were fired from each. The
streets were lined with citizens, and
the balconies and windows filled with
ladies. Throughout the distinguish-
ed visitor was greeted with unosten-
tated demonstrations of respect, the
truly republican character of which
enhanced the honor. The shipping
in port was decked with colors, and
the national flag waved from the pub-
lic buildings throughout the day. In
brief, the warmest friend of the ex-
President could not have desired for
him a more cordial reception, and but
a single omission was brought to our
attention. This was at the Hall of
the Second Municipality, where, on
all occasions of this kind, it is cus-
tomary to display the "stars and stripes";
but, yesterday, no flag waved from
the staff, and the neglect was the sub-
ject of much animadversion.

The procession dispersed at the St.
Louis Hotel, the house selected by
the city for the entertainment of the
ex-President and family. Immediately
after Mr. Polk entered his apart-
ments, and throughout the afternoon,
the house was besieged with citizens,
desirous of paying their respects to
him; but, excessive fatigue compelled
him to retire for some hours, and he
did not appear until evening, when he
dined with the Mayor and other city
authorities and General Lewis.

It will be seen, by reference to a
card in another column, that he will
receive his fellow-citizens to day. In
the evening he partakes of a public
dinner at the St. Louis, and leaves at
7 o'clock, with his lady, for Tennessee.

The Jefferson Papers.

It is known to our readers that
Congress has appropriated twenty
thousand dollars to the purchase of
the Jefferson papers, being composed
in part of official, political, scientific,
and miscellaneous letters, amounting
to about forty-two thousand, many of
which were written and received
from the most distinguished men of
his time and country. Of the number
written by himself, namely about six-
teen thousand, eight hundred have
been published, but they are not more
interesting than those which remain.
There are besides three thick quarto
volumes of MSS containing Mr. Jef-
ferson's opinions as Secretary of State
under General Washington, including
interesting memoranda. There are
besides other manuscripts, historical,
more or less, of Mr. Jefferson's pub-
lic duties, of records of events which
he observed; or with which he was con-
temporaneous. These include notes
of Cabinet Councils—incidents grow-
ing out of the French question—re-
volutionary papers—scientific obser-
vations—and much miscellaneous mat-
ter. Many of these papers are mark-
ed "valuable" by the illustrious states-
man himself.

The facts here stated, for which we
are indebted to the able report of Hon.
R. Brodhead, at the second session of
the last Congress, sufficiently explain
the character of these papers, now
deposited in the State Department at
Washington for safekeeping until they
are ordered to be published by act of
Congress. Apart from the mass of
new and valuable information which
they contain, is the manner in which
they are now nearly, if not quite read-
y for publication. As the report of
Mr. Brodhead says: "As the conse-
quence of the extraordinary labor and
system with which Mr. Jefferson ap-
pears, during the whole course of his
long and active life, to have made
and preserved a written record of
every important matter to which his
thoughts or his duties were directed,
the manuscripts are not only an ex-
ample in variety and volume as com-
pared with other manuscripts, but
correspond, in all respects, as the
Committee have reason to believe,
with the services, the stations, and
the renown of their author."

Mr. Jefferson, in the course of his
voluminous correspondence and diary,
has not only drawn graphic sketches
of the men with whom he was con-

temporaneous, but has fairly and elo-
quently defined the origin of parties in
this country. Of General Washing-
ton he never speaks save with veneration
and respect. His portrait of
Hamilton and the men who were as-
sociated in the Cabinet of Washing-
ton, is faithful and candid. All the
personages of his time came under his
clear and powerful observation. The
doings of Congress are graphically
noticed. The movements of the peo-
ple commented upon. The feelings
and prejudices, interests and excite-
ments, of the foreign world, including
the great actors on the stage of foreign
politics, are all carefully noticed and
freely and fearlessly criticized. Intro-
ductory to the most valuable part
of his writings, is a history of the or-
igin of parties in this country, which
is almost prophetic in its speculations
upon the future, and which is wholly
inestimable in its disclosures of the
past. This history is marked by all
the peculiar characteristics of the great
reformer, and is a legacy to his coun-
try which can never be sufficiently
praised upon or appreciated.

We obtain from a confidential friend
of the Jefferson family, this insight
into the character of these important
papers.—Pennsylvanian.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—A good
deal of anxiety has recently been
manifested to learn the character of
the Home Department, created at the
last session of Congress. Not having
the law at hand, the following details
will be interesting:—

It is to have a Secretary and Chief
Clerk, the former at a salary of \$8,000,
and the latter at a salary of \$2,000;
and all the other officers are to be
taken from the other Departments a-
long with the Bureau which are to be
transferred from them to the Home
Department. The new Department
takes from the State Department, the
superintendence and control of the
Patent Office and Census—from the
Treasury Department the control of
the Land Office, the Coast Survey,
and, I believe, the Light House Bu-
reau—from the War Department, the
Indian and Pension offices—from the
Navy Department, the Naval Pension
Bureau—and from the Executive the
control of the Penitentiary and the
Commissioner of Public Buildings.—
That is, the heads of these several Bu-
reaux are to report to the Secretary of
the Home Department, (instead of re-
porting as heretofore, to the above
named departments, respectively,) and
to the Executive.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—In the great
pyramids of Egypt is a small opening
at the top, the depth of which has
never been sounded. Another aper-
ture of the same size exists at the foot
of the pyramid. It was long con-
jectured that these two openings com-
municated with each other, but no means
could be devised to establish the fact
till the problem was solved recently
by the ingenuity of an Arab. He took
a cat and her kittens, placed the cat
in one aperture and the kittens in the
other, and stopped up both with stones.
The next day he opened them and
found cat and kittens all together at
the foot of the long passage.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—By a letter
received from our brother, P. W.
Cook, who was one that left Council
Bluff last spring for the Salt Lake, dated
August 2d, written while encamped
on the Sweet Water river, at the
South Pass, (in sight of Fremont's
Peak,) we gather some information
which may not be uninteresting to
our readers. The new Mormon Tem-
ple at the Salt Lake is to be a splendid
building. They enclosed a lot 17
miles long and 12 miles wide, with a
mud wall 8 feet high and 4 feet thick.
There are to be four cities inside.—
They have discovered mountain rock
that resembles Cornelian stone, which
the writer says is beautiful for tem-
ples and pillars.

The size of the temple is not stat-
ed, but its highest point is to be 600
feet and can be seen eighty miles either
way. The party that went out last
season lost many of the oxen, having
died with what they called the swell-
ed head. Many of the streams which
they crossed were strongly impregna-
ted with alkali that they dare not
let their cattle drink. On the shores
of many of the lakes a crust is formed
an inch and a half thick. They break
up this crust, scrape off the dirt on the
bottom and top; and find it pure sal-
eratus. Strange as this may seem, it
is nevertheless true, and the writer
collected in a short time 75 pounds.
A mountain of pure salt rock has

been discovered near the Mormon set-
tlement. The Mormons have discov-
ered a rich gold mine 150 miles south
west from the Salt Lake. The last
end of the journey to the Salt Lake,
say 200 miles, is attended with little
fatigue. Nearly all the way the roads
are as good as any prairie in Michi-
gan. The writer was living on the
meat of bears, antelopes and buffaloes
—animals very numerous on the route.
He recommends male teams instead
of oxen, and that cows be driven along
for their milk, and for beef if neces-
sary.—Niles Republican.

—The Enquirer says, Mr. W. C.
Phillips, of Fayette county, Tenn., has
invented a machine for "composing
and setting type." We have heard of
the invention of similar machines
since our earliest recollection; this,
however, comes nearer to us than the
balance—though we do not think it
will come any nearer accomplishing
the object of its invention. The in-
vention of a machine which would in
reality set type, so as to obviate the
present mode, would, in our estima-
tion, be the most important one ever
invented. But we look upon its in-
vention as by far more difficult and
impossible, than perpetual motion or
anything else; and we firmly believe
that a machine of that sort will never
be invented. Mr. P. solicits the criti-
cism of the press. We advise him to
write "humbly" on his machine and
on his own forehead—and take the
old familiar composing stick and rule
and bobbie on.—Memphis Dime.

—The Oxford Organizer says our
paper has "very much a city appear-
ance." You must recollect, sir, that
our paper emanates from a very great
city, and couldn't well have any other
appearance. Our friend is not, per-
haps, aware of the rapid strides we
are making in all that constitutes the
city. We believe he lived here about
the time Rip Van Winkle flourished
—and were he to visit us now, he
would be surprised to see great navy-
yards and splendid edifices standing
where he once drew the nimble trout
from the sparkling waters.—Memphis
Dime.

WIHING THE GLOBE.—Mr. Jones,
telegraph reporter, has suggested in
the Journal of Commerce that a line
of wires should be established from
St. Louis to the western side of the
Rocky Mountains, there branching
north and south, to Oregon and Cali-
fornia. The Oregon branch he would
have continued to Bering's Straits,
where the wires should cross the Asiatic
side, and so proceed through Siberia
to St. Petersburg, whence lines
might be constructed to all the prin-
cipal cities of Europe.—Vicks. Sentinel.

A NEW CURE FOR DRUNKARDS.—Dr.
Shiribier of Stockholm, has succeed-
ed in curing drunkards of their bad
habits. He insulates the patient, gives
him brandy and water to drink, pre-
pares all his food with brandy and
water, and mixes these with his tea
and coffee. At the end of a few weeks
the regimen produces an uncontroll-
able disgust and repugnance. A phy-
sician should, however, watch the
operation for fear of apoplexy and
cerebral congestion. One hundred
and thirty-nine soldiers were so treat-
ed with perfect success.—Vicks. Sen.

NOVEL USE OF A KISS.—A gent,
not many miles from Lewistown, return-
ing from a sleigh ride, on arriving at
the paternal mansion of his lady, gave
and received a kiss of friendship, as
he supposed; but alas! the sequel will
show how much he was mistaken; for
the door having been closed, he over-
heard the following conversation:
"Why, Lucy! ain't you ashamed to
kiss a man out there all alone with
him? When I was a girl I would not
have done it for the world."
"No, ma, I am not," answered Lucy,
"for I only kissed him to snuff his
breath, to see if he had been drinking."

NATIONAL BANK IN MEXICO.—The
Mexicans seem to have great faith in
the doctrines of the Whig party—
their Bank and Tariff policy especial-
ly, and with the desire of reducing
the financial operations of the govern-
ment to something like a regular
system, the President has recommend-
ed to Congress the chartering of a
National Bank, which shall, under
certain advantages granted to it, re-
ceive and disburse the Revenue of
the Republic. A committee of the
Chamber of Deputies has reported
favorably on the project, and it was
to have been discussed on the 3rd
ultimo.